

The Adams Sentinel.

At \$2 00 per annum, in advance.
Or \$2 50 if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JULY 26, 1847.

NO. 44.

ICE CREAM, Cakes, Confectionary, &c.

MRS. J. LITTLE,
OPPOSITE the Methodist Episcopal Church
in Middle-street, respectfully gives notice
to the public, that she will have constantly on
hand a supply of ICE CREAM, prepared in
the best manner. She has a very convenient
room fitted up for Ladies, and would be pleased
to receive their custom. She will also furnish
Ice Cream for parties, as well as CAKE of every
kind. She also keeps for sale a supply of
CAKES and CONFECTIONARY, of various
kinds. Being determined to please, she would
respectfully ask a share of the public patronage.
July 12. 3t

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partner-
ship for the practice of the Law, will
attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will
visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.
Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank
and Public Offices, where one of the firm may
at all times be found, and where communica-
tions will receive prompt attendance.
JAMES COOPER,
R. G. MC CREARY.
June 21. 6m

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRA-
ZER'S (Clock & Watch Establishment, in
Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to
Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of
beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just
been received from the City. They are of the
best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give
us a call—they will be sold cheap.
July 19. 1f

TAKE NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing
under the firm of BOWERS & LIST,
has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The Line Bearing will hereafter be continued
by JOHN LIST. All persons having claims,
or owing the Partnership heretofore, will settle
their accounts with John List. Thankful for
past favors, he hopes to be encouraged by strict
attention and giving satisfaction to all.
CHRISTIAN BOWERS,
JOHN LIST.
June 21, 1847. (28) 3t

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg,
and as it is his intention to devote himself
entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all
its branches, no effort will be spared to render
satisfaction in every case. If any have had op-
erations performed, which have not proved sat-
isfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and
have them renewed without charge.
Ladies and others visited at their resi-
dences, if desired.
Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.
May 11. 1f

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents or
Adams County, who may be afflicted
with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC
DISEASES, that they have purchased

**Cand's Patent Graduated Galva-
nized Battery & Insulated Poles,**
for Medical purposes alone. This instrument
is the only one now known, that can be applied
with safety to the most tender organs, as the
eye and ear. They have in their possession the
highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from
Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from
many who have obtained cures and relief from
maladies considered incurable by other reme-
dies. This instrument may be found useful in
Chronic Rheumatism, the Doloreaux, Spasms,
Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other
diseases incident to Females. The fluid is
conveyed through the system, not by shocks as
heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream,
which is rather agreeable than otherwise.
They are ready to operate on those who
may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those
who cannot be removed, will be waited on at
their residence.
Gettysburg, Feb. 23. 1f

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c.
can always be had at the Clock &
Watch Establishment of
ALEX. FRAZER.
July 19. 1f

HARVEST HOME

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

THERE will be a harvest home gathering
of the Friends of Temperance throughout
Adams County, in the Hunterstown Church.
On Saturday the 21st of August next.
All the local Societies of the county are in-
vited and expected to be fully represented on
the occasion.
The undersigned, appointed by the County
Convention held in the Hunterstown Church, on
last New Year's day, a Committee of Arrange-
ments, would call upon all the friends of this
great and good Reform, to be present at this
Gathering, to mingle in rejoicing over a moral
Harvest, "bringing their sheaves with them."
Interesting addresses may be expected from
persons secured for the occasion.

JOHN NEELY,
ABEL T. WRIGHT,
JOHN FELTY,
D. M. CONAUGHY,
AARON WATSON,
Committee
of
Arrangement.
July 12. 1d

TEMPERANCE.

THERE will be a Stated Meeting of the
Total Abstinence Temperance Society of
Bendersville held in the Academy, in Benders-
ville, on Saturday Evening, the 31st inst., at
early candlelight, where all are respectfully in-
vited to attend.
A. T. WRIGHT, Sec'y.
July 19.

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned
and repaired at the shortest notice, at
FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in
Gettysburg.
July 19. 1f

Poetry.

THE TWILIGHT STAR.

BY BERNARD C. REED.

The twilight star, the twilight star,
The first that peeps from out on high;
There gleams not one in heaven afar,
So sweet, so lovely to the eye.
Like faith, when sorrow's deepening gloom
Obscures our lives, our pleasures mar;
It speaks of peace beyond the tomb,
It points to heaven—the twilight star.
Oh! how I loved, when life was new,
To gaze on it, so bright to see;
I know not what hath dimmed its hue,
Since manhood's lot has come to me.
Passion, perchance, and cure and sin,
Then dwelling from my life afar,
Have dimmed my vision—the sheen,
The glory of the twilight star.
Although less bright it now appears,
I love to gaze upon it yet;
It speaks to me of other years,
Of friends I would not e'er forget.
It speaks of thee, my sister dear,
Now dwelling where no woes can mar,
I gaze on it and drop a tear,
Thou loved'st it too—the twilight star.
I've sometimes thought, when life is o'er,
It would be sweet to plume the wing,
And high through realms of space to soar,
And dwell in that sweet glowing thing.
Sure sin and sorrow dwell not there,
Nor earthly passions rage and jir,
Else it were not so bright and fair,
But dim and dark—the twilight star.

Miscellaneous.

A MOTHER'S TEARS.

There is a touching sweetness in a
mother's tears, when they fall upon the
face of her dying babe, which no eye can
behold without imbibing its influence.—
Upon such hallowed ground the foot of
profanity dares not approach. Infidelity
itself is silent and forbears its scoffings.
And here woman displays not her weak-
ness, but her strength; it is that strength
attached which can never, to its full in-
tensity, be realized. It is perennial, de-
pendent upon no climate, no changes;
but alike in storm and sunshine, it knows
no shadow of turning. A father, when he
sees his child going down to the dark
valley, will weep when the shadow of
death has fully come over him; and as
the last parting knell falls on his ear, he
may say, "I will go down to the grave
of my son mourning." But the hurry
of business draws him away; the tear is
wiped from his eye; and if when he
turns from his fireside the vacancy in the
family circle reminds him of his loss, the
succeeding day blunts the poignancy of
his grief, until at length it finds no per-
manent seat in his breast. Not so with
her who has nourished the tender blossom.
It lives in the heart where it was
first entwined, in the dreaming hours of
night. She sees its playful mirth, hears
its plaintive cries; she seeks it in the
morning, and goes to the grave to weep
there.

NEVER TREAT RELIGION LIGHTLY.

Impress your minds with reverence
for all that is sacred. Let no wanton-
ness of youthful spirits, no complacency
with the intemperate mirth of others,
ever betray you into profligate sallies.—
Besides the guilt which is thereby in-
curred, nothing gives a more odious ap-
pearance of peevishness and presumption
to youth than the affection of treating
Religion with levity. Instead of being
evidence of a superior understanding, it
discovers a pert and shallow mind, which,
vain of the first smatterings of knowledge,
presumes to make light of what the rest
of mankind revere. And at the same
time you are not to imagine that when
you are exhorted to be religious, you
are called upon to be more formal and
solemn in your manners than others of
the same years, or erect yourselves into
superior reprovers of those around.
The spirit of true Religion breathes
gentleness and affability. It is social,
kind, cheerful—far removed from that
gloom and illiberal superstition which
clouds the brow, sharpens the temper,
dejects the spirit, and teaches men to fit
themselves for another world, by neglect-
ing the concerns of this. Let your Re-
ligion, on the contrary, connect prepara-
tion for Heaven with honorable discharge
of the duties of active life. Of such Re-
ligion, discover, on every proper occa-
sion, that you are not ashamed; but
avoid making any ostentations of it be-
fore the world.

The following extracts we cut from an old
paper, and it will cost nothing to remember
them, and no one will dispute their worth:

"I lay it down as a maxim, other
things being equal, that every man is
wretched in proportion to his vices, and
affirm that the noble ornament of a young,
generous mind, and the surest source of
pleasure, profit and reputation in life, is
an unreserved acceptance of virtue."

"A good book and a good woman are
excellent things for those who know how to
appreciate their value. There are
men, however, who judge both from the
beauty of their cover."

We make ourselves more injuries
than are offered to us: they many times
pass for wrongs, in our own thoughts,
that were never meant so by the heart
of him that speaketh. The apprehen-
sion of wrong hurts more than the sharp-
est part of the wrong done.

LET CHILDREN SING.

We extract the following beautiful and judi-
cious remarks from "Phrenology for Children."
It abounds in passages remarkable for their sim-
plicity and eloquence:

"All children can learn to sing if they
commence in season. I do not say that
all will have the same sweet voice of the
nightingale; for some have naturally
sweet, mild and soft voices when they
talk, while others speak in loud, strong
and masculine tones. The same is true
in regard to singing."

"In Germany every child is taught to
use its voice while young. In their
schools all join in singing as a regular
exercise, as much as they attend to the
study of geography; and in their church-
es the singing is not confined to a choir,
who sit apart from the others, perhaps
in one corner of the house, but there is a
vast tide of incense, going forth to God
from every heart which can give utter-
ance to this language of the soul."

"Children, sing! yes, sing with your
whole hearts! David sang before the
Lord, and it is meet that you should do
the same; and, always, when angry
feelings rise in your breasts, curb and
check them by singing sweet and cheer-
ful songs."

Swedish Children.—Mr. McDonald,
in his travels through Sweden, says:—
"Young children from the age of one to
that of eighteen months are wrapped
up in bandages, like cylindrical wicker
baskets, which are contrived so as to
keep their bodies straight without inter-
fering much with their growth. They
are suspended from pegs in the wall, or
laid in any convenient part of the room,
without much noise, where they exist
in great silence and good humor. I have
not heard the cries of a child since I
came to Sweden."

**"Something Good in Human Nature
Yet."**—We noticed a few days ago a
poor beggar girl, picking up grains of
coffee, old paper and rags, and whatever
of cast-out trash she could find, with a
fine gold ring upon her finger—it was a
fine plain gold ring, and not of the mere
trash kind. She was asked, as her situa-
tion in life appeared so low, why she
did not sell the ring, and make its pro-
ceeds contribute to her personal comforts.
She replied, "this ring was given to me
by my mother, upon her death-bed—it
is all that I possess, of her's, and it con-
stantly reminds me of her who watched
over my infancy, in sickness and health.
As it pleased God to take her from me,
this ring is now held too dear by me to
be sold. Poor as I am, humble as I may
appear, it would kill me to part from
this ring. Oh sir, do not wound my
feelings by talking about selling it—let
me beg my way, or gather shreds, but I
must keep the last gift of my poor and
departed mother."

As we heard these words, mingled
with tears, we could not refrain from
thinking with Col. Dumas, that even
beggar "women are not so bad after all."
—N. Y. Globe.

THE TONGA.

The Tonga (says the "North American") is
"a very powerful narcotic drink," prepared by
the Peruvian Indians from the *datura sanguinea*,
or red thorn apple, a plant belonging to
the same family as the common American
Jamestown (or Jimson) weed, which is known
to be a deadly poison. Of this drug Von
Tschudi, the Peruvian traveller, gives the fol-
lowing account, exhibiting its effects, and at the
same time illustrating one strange and melan-
choly superstition of the downfallen children
of the Incas:

"The Indians believe that by drink-
ing the tonga they are brought into com-
munication with the spirits of their fore-
fathers. I once had an opportunity of
observing an Indian under the influence
of this drink. Shortly after having swal-
lowed the beverage he fell into a heavy
stupor. He sat with his eyes vacantly
fixed on the ground, his mouth convul-
sively closed, and his nostrils dilated.—
In the course of about a quarter of an
hour his eyes began to roll, foam issued
from his half opened lips, and his whole
body was agitated by frightful convul-
sions. These violent symptoms having
subsided, a profound sleep of several
hours succeeded. In the evening I
again saw this Indian. He was relating
to a circle of attentive listeners the par-
ticulars of his vision, during which he
alleged he had held communication with
the spirits of his forefathers. He ap-
peared very weak and exhausted."

"In former times, the Indian sorcerers,
when they pretended to transport them-
selves into the presence of their deities,
drank the juice of the thorn-apple, in
order to work themselves into a state of
ecstasy. Though the establishment of
Christianity has weaned the Indians
from their idolatry, yet it has not ban-
ished their old superstitions. They still
believe that they can hold communica-
tion with the spirit of their ancestors, and
that they can obtain from them a clew
to the treasures concealed in the *huacas*,
or graves; hence the Indian name of
the thorn-apple—*huaca-cachu*, or grave
plant."

Astonishing Achievement in Art.—
Mr. T. M. Easterly, at St. Louis, after
repeated experiments, has actually suc-
ceeded in Daguerreotyping a streak of
lightning!

HOW MR. PIPKIN BLOWED HIMSELF.

Bill Pipkin hadn't been married very
long, and hadn't quite got out of the
habit of takin' little punch drinkin' frolics
with his old friends on pernickler
occasions. He was fast rate at making
excuses for staying out at nights now
and then—he was terribly pressed with
business, and as he tucked monstrous good
care never to cum home crosslegged, his
wife never suspected nothin', and all
went on fast rate. One night Bill got
rather mo'n he could carry straight,
but he didn't find it out till he was on
his way home. He wouldn't have Sus-
an know he was in such a sitation
not for the world, and he began thinkin',
as well as he could with his head spin-
ning round so, what was best to keep her
from findin' him out.

"Hic—I've got it 'zackly," ses he
—"Hic, Su-su-Susan knows I'm (hic)
terribly fond of m-m-milk, and (hic) sh-
she'll never sus-suspect nothin', poor
gal."

Home he went, practisin straight
walkin' all the way, and studdyin' over
in his mind how he could talk straight,
so Susan couldn't find him out.

When he found the latch, which was
on the wrong side of the door, what
opened the wrong way too, he felt round
in the dark for more doors than was
ever in the house before, and got into
ever so many curious shaped rooms till
he found the pantry whar he 'spected to
find some milk. He didn't have no
very clear idee as to whar it ought to be;
so, after feelin' about in every place but
the right one, he cum to the conclusion
to go up to his room and ax his wife
whar it was. The stairs seemed to be
turned upside down, and the bedroom
had changed places with the cellar-
kitchen, but he made out at last to find
the door.

After clearin' his throat, and saying
over his speech so he wouldn't make
no mistake, he opened the door and
tuck a lean agin the door post, and lis-
tened to hear if his wife was awake.—
She was sound asleep.

"All the better for that," thought he
to himself.

"Susan!—Susan!" ses he, very low
and plain.

"Eh?" says Susan, jest wakin' out of
a doze; "Is that you come home, my
dear, so late—!"

"Susan, Susan!" ses Bill, not payin'
no attention to whar she sed, his hed be-
in' full of the milk—"Susan!"

"What, my dear?"

"Is there any m-i-l-k in the house?"

"Yes, dear—but whar in the world—"

"Susan, Susan!"

"Whar, dear?"

"Whar is the milk?"

"In the pantry in the dinin' room,
dear. But you better cum to bed now,
it's so—"

Bill didn't say a word, but took some
terrible long steps in the dark. He
found the dinin' room and the pantry
agin, but he couldn't find no milk any
whar. After tryin' for about five min-
utes, he goes up straight agin, and leanin'
against the door to steady himself, ax'd
his wife agin—

"Susan, Susan!" ses he, very per-
nickler.

"Eh—what?" ses she, wakin' up
agin.

"Is there any milk in the house?"

"I told you there was some milk in
the pantry, dear—"

Down went Bill agin. This time he
felt every whar, and upset lots of things,
makin' a terrible racket among the crock-
ery, but drat the drap of milk could he
find.

"Cuss the milk!" ses he, "whar could
they put it?"

In a minit more he was at the bed
room door agin.

"Susan, Susan!" ses he.

Susan snuffled a snore short off in the
middle.

"What?" ses she, sort o' cross this
time.

"Is there any milk in the house?"

"Yes, I told you."

"Well, whar is it?" ses he.

"I told you—on the shelf—in the pan-
try—in the dinin' room!" ses Susan,
breakin' it off into short mouthfuls of
pretty loud itale.

That sort o' skeered Bill, and put him
off his gard.

"Well, Susan," ses he, "is it tied up
in any thing, or layin' about loose?"

That was enuff—the cat was out of
the bag, and no help for it. Mrs. Pip-
kin was bright awake in a minit, and
the way Bill got a Caudle that night
was enough to sober the drunkest hus-
band in creation. He never got corned
agin—and it was more'n a year after
fore he could drink milk in his coffee
when Susan was at the table.

Commerce in Ice.—One house in Bos-
ton, in a single year, has sent to Asia
one hundred and one vessels with car-
goes of ice, which have yielded eighteen
millions of florins.

The Millerites have not given up their
expectations of a general conflagration.
They have pitched a tent at South Cam-
den, N. J., and are holding meetings day
and night.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere which wraps the
whole earth to an elevation of about fifty-
five miles, is so thin at the height of three
miles, say, for instance, on the summit
of Mount Blanc, one of the Alps, that
breathing is there performed with diffi-
culty, and the density of the air continues
to diminish, it is believed, and at the
height of forty-five miles it ceases alto-
gether. So dense are the lower regions
in proportion to the higher, that one-half
of the entire body of air is below a height
of three miles, the other half being ex-
panded into a volume of upwards of forty
miles.

If we take a pound weight of air near
the level of the sea, we shall find that
each pound contains the same quantity
of heat, but in case of that taken near the
sea, the air will feel warm, and in the
other case, the air will feel cool. This
seems a contradiction, yet it is truth.—
Alot the air is as warm as below, but
there is less of it; the particles are more
widely asunder, and this produces the
effect of greater coolness.

When the air at any particular place
becomes heated or rarified, it ascends by
virtue of its greater lightness, leaving a
vacancy which the neighboring air rush-
es in to supply. This is one of the chief
causes of winds.—Scientific American.

TOASTS.

Some years since that prince of wits,
Erasmus Root, was present at a celebra-
tion in New York. Wine and wit main-
tained a rivalry. By the side of Gen.
Root sat a noted militia Captain, who, in
due season found himself toasted, and
"called out" for a response. The honor
was unexpected, but the recipient was
too much of a soldier to flinch. True to
his "ruling passion," he proposed:—
"The militia of the United States—may
they never want—and—and—"
Poor fellow! His heart was true but
his tongue treacherous. He could not
have found words to complete what he
had begun, had an empire depended on
it. Calling spirits from the vasty deep
was a trifle in comparison to the poor
Captain's appeal to language to help
him out.

At this critical moment Gen. Root
arose at his side, touched him gently on
the shoulder, and whispered in his ear,
"And may they never be wanted!"
The Captain had found relief. With
the suddenness of thought he had joined
the parts, and, assuming an air of con-
scious triumph, which was certainly felt,
he repeated his sentiment, as follows:

"The Militia of the United States—
may they never want, and may they
never be wanted!"

Capital sentiment! Let a man try
in his closet a month, and he cannot pro-
duce a better. It is a text on which one
might almost hang a volume. Not one
word too much, not one too little.

At Boston, on the late national anni-
versary, Abby Folsom preached a 4th
of July oration of two days' length from
her chamber window—commencing on
Sunday and getting through on Monday
night. The Mail says "she preached
enough during the two days from her
window to wear out the lungs of a lion
and make an elephant hoarse. Her phys-
ical powers are tremendous, and her
love of the freedom of speech stronger
than death."

Heroic Women.—A late London
paper says—"In last October two vessels
were wrecked off Fishguard; three men
were seen clinging to the rigging, but
the sea was so rough that the hardy sea-
men of the port refused to venture out
with their boats. Two young women
named Llewellyn, were more daring.—
Having had ropes attached to them, they
entered the surf, and succeeded in con-
veying a rope to the wrecks, by means
of which the sailors were got ashore.—
Both the committee of Floyd's and the
Humane Society have contributed to a
collection for the heroic women, who
are in very humble circumstances."

Wives for the West.—To supply the
bachelors of the West with wives; to
furnish the pining maidens of the East
with husbands; to better equalize the
present disproportion of the sexes in
these two sections of the country, has
been one of the difficulties of the age.—
The remedy was simple—it was only for
the girls to go West and get married;
but to go expressly to get married, offend-
ed their ideas of delicacy. Miss
Beecher, herself a Yankee girl, has in-
geniously got over the whole difficulty.
She is engaging the girls to go West as
school teachers.

Sam Slick utters some queer sayings.
He has more truth than poetry in many
of his hits, such, for instance, as the fol-
lowing, touching female curiosity:—
"Nothin' squire, ever stops a woman
when her curiosity is once up, espe-
cially if she be curious to know something
about herself. Only hold a secret in
your hand to her, and it's like a bunch
of camptoc to a cat; she'll jump, and frisk,
and frolic round like every thing, and
never give over purrin' and coo'in' of
you till she gets it."

Never ask the age of an unmarried
lady when she is past five and twenty.

THE WAR.

That the nation is heartily tired and
disgusted with the Mexican war, is a
fact too manifest to admit of denial. Its
enormous expenses, its fearful expendi-
ture of human life, with the numerous
train of other untold evils, without a sin-
gle compensating benefit, are now plain-
ly perceived and deeply felt in every
quarter of the country. The sentiment
of the people is settling down rapidly to
a matured conviction that the war was
unnecessary and impolitic in the begin-
ning, and so far as the Government is
concerned, has been conducted since its
existence with a painful want of fore-
sight, discretion and prudence. The
people are apt at times to reflect upon
these matters with a degree of calmness
perfectly astonishing to excited politi-
cians. The evidences of this thought-
fulness are multiplying around us. Ev-
ery man is beginning to ask himself in
all soberness, whether, in this enlight-
ened and Christian age, war should not
be, in very truth, the last and ultimate
resort of nations, and then only waged
when all means to avert it had been em-
ployed in vain. Every man is begin-
ning to inquire, whether the true policy
of this government is not to cultivate
friendly relations with all nations—
whether an enormous national debt, will
be an equal national blessing—whether
a nation, yet in extreme youth, can af-
ford to give so large a fraction of its
sturdy and stalwart sons to the sword
and the pestilence—whether the arts of
peace and the avocations of civil life will
not be clogged and retarded—and wheth-
er thirst for military glory and lust of ter-
ritorial aggrandizement will not be too
much fostered and encouraged. These
are the serious questions which now oc-
cupy the thoughts of reflecting men.—
Their responses may readily be imagi-
ned.—Civilian.

The New York Journal of Commerce de-
votes an article of some length and full of ju-
dicious remarks, to the subject of Gen. Taylor
and the Presidency. It concludes as follows:

"Gen. Taylor comes before the people
uncommitted to any party. As a mili-
tary man, he has attended to his official
duties, and not troubled himself with poli-
tics. To be an American is enough for
him, without adding Whig or Loco, by
way of adornment. No one can doubt
that if called to the Presidency he will ad-
minister the government with impartial-
ity, moderation and wisdom,—yet with
firmness; qualities which have been de-
veloped at every step of his progress
through Mexico. Knowing the horrors
of war he will be a man of peace. Cir-
cumpect in his language and deport-
ment, he will not give needless offence
to foreign powers. Greatly respected as
he is, both abroad and at home, he will
not have a character to gain, but only to
support. Free from strong party predi-
lections, he will aim to do justice to all.
In short, he will be President of this
country, and not of a section or party.—
Success to him."

Noble Generosity.—The Jonesboro'
(Tenn.) Whig says:—"When, General
Worth left for the seat of war, he mort-
gaged his farm and residence for the
payment of a debt of \$5,000, which he
owed one of his neighbors. The prop-
erty was about to be sold under the mor-
gage, and a few Whig friends opened a
subscription and paid off the debt without
his knowledge."

Advancing Backwards.—In the re-
cent intelligence from Oregon, the Gov-
ernor's message exemplified that the
community there had taken a high stand
in the temperance reform. Notwith-
standing the Governor's recommendation
of confining its sale exclusively to medi-
cal men, it appears that finally, the set-
tlers would have whiskey, whether or
not! The Oregon Legislature which
adjourned Dec. 20, passed a bill to au-
thorize the manufacture and sale of spir-
ituous liquors. Gov. Abernethy vetoed
it—but they passed it again by the con-
stitutional majority.

They have an excellent way, says a
Massachusetts paper, of keeping the
boys in school in Wisconsin. The select-
men have ordered the arrest of all boys
who may be loitering around the streets,
during school hours, saying that they
must either attend school or devote their
time with diligence to some lawful em-
ployment.

Annexation in Africa.—A number of
the kings and head men of the country
surrounding the Maryland African colony
at Cape Palmas, have voluntarily
placed themselves and their people un-
der the jurisdiction of the colony. This
event affords a gratifying proof of the
wholesome influence which the colonists
have acquired over the native tribes in
their neighborhood.

Hay.—Grass is a most important
article of produce for New England, im-
mense quantities of hay being exported
to the Southern States every season.—
The grass crops in all the New England
States are unusually heavy this season
—

From Mexico.

The steamer *Mail* arrived at Orleans on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., in charge of her first officer, Captain Plabury, having died on the passage of yellow fever.

3d inst. There had been nothing later received from the city of Mexico than was brought down the night of the 1st inst. The fuller accounts had transpired at Vera Cruz than were received by the Alabama.

5th inst. This arrival we have files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult. inclusive. In the *Diario del Gobierno*, of the 29th June, appeared an important diplomatic correspondence.

The first note is from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of Congress, referring to that body a communication from Mr. Buchanan, which announces Mr. Trist's appointment. We learn that this letter was communicated to Santa Anna by or through the British Minister at Mexico. Mr. Buchanan, who has exerted himself to bring about a negotiation for peace between the two nations.

6th inst. Mr. Buchanan's letter is dated April 26th. It acknowledges the receipt of the Mexican Minister's letter of the 22d February, declining to accede to our proposition to send commissioners to Havana, or other point, before the blockade of the Mexican ports should be raised, and the Mexican territory evacuated by our troops.

7th inst. Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such a condition absolutely inadmissible, neither demanded by national honor nor sanctioned by the practice of nations. He urges that such a preliminary condition would render war interminable, especially between contiguous nations, unless by the complete submission of one of the belligerents.

8th inst. He shows how futile a course it would be for a nation which had sacrificed men and money to gain a foothold in an enemy's country, to abandon all the advantages it had won, and withdraw its forces in order to induce negotiations without any certainty of security. That peace would ensue from such negotiations is a mere assumption.

10th inst. He shows that our last war with Great Britain to show that we never considered for a moment that our nation required us to insist upon the withdrawal of British troops before consenting to treat for peace. We sent commissioners to Ghent when portions of our territory were in possession of British troops, and it was notorious that while negotiations were going on at Ghent, hostilities were carried on on both sides with unrelenting vigor. The most memorable actions of the war taking place after negotiations had been concluded. Such a preliminary condition to negotiate cannot be cited in modern times; at least Mr. Buchanan knows of none.

11th inst. He then exposes the unusual conduct of Mexico under another aspect. The President, in his desire to avoid the war, had sent a Minister to negotiate a peace. Even after the war had commenced, by the attack of the Mexican troops upon Gen. Taylor, the President had reiterated propositions with a view to open negotiations which should put an end to hostilities. He had declared to the world that he would exact no conditions that were not honorable to both parties; and yet the Mexican Government had refused to receive the Minister sent to her, and after declining to accede to the opening of negotiations, Mexico had never made known upon what basis she would consent to a settlement of the differences between the two Republics. There will never be a termination of hostilities, Mr. Buchanan proceeds, if Mexico continues not to listen to the overtures which have been proffered, and which tend to the re-establishment of peace.

The President will not, therefore, make further overtures for the opening of negotiations until he has reason to believe that such will be accepted by the Mexican Government; but nevertheless, such is his desire for peace, that the evils of the war shall not be prolonged one day later than the Mexican Government makes it absolutely necessary. Accordingly, to carry his determination into effect, he has sent in this quality of Commissioner, to the headquarters of the army in Mexico, Mr. N. P. Trist, first clerk in the State Department, with full powers to conclude a definite treaty of peace with the United Mexican States. Mr. Trist is recommended as possessing the full confidence of the President, and worthy of that of the Mexican Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan forbears from commenting upon the closing passage of the last letter from the Mexican Minister, lest it should give to his note a less conciliatory character than he desires for it. He recurs with pleasure to another passage in the same letter, wherein is expressed the pain with which the Mexican government has seen altered the cordial friendship which it had cultivated with this republic, the continued advancement of which it had always admired, and whose institutions had served as a model for its own. Such sentiments, continues Mr. Buchanan, the President deeply feels; his stoutest desires are that our Union Mexican States, under such institutions as prevail with us, may protect and secure the liberty of their citizens, and maintain an elevated position among the nations of the earth.

Such a language of Mr. Buchanan's letter of the 10th April. We have not translated the original will do you any at once, as the public. There is no indication of the basis upon which

Mr. Trist is authorized to conclude a

treaty.

This letter the Mexican Minister acknowledges on the 22d of April, saying that the President had instructed him to reply that the whole subject matter of it had been expressly reserved by the sovereign Congress of the nation for its own control, and that the letter would be at once transmitted to it for its action.

We learn by the Mexican papers that Congress was at once convened to take the matter into consideration, but up to the 29th of June no quorum had been procured.

By a letter from a source entitled to great respect, we further learn that Gen. Scott gave the Mexican government till the 30th ult. to act upon the letter, when if nothing should be done, he would march in.

The best opinion in Mexico, in our judgment, we have had an opportunity of learning by this arrival. That opinion gives but poor encouragement for peace, but does not entirely despair. Other gentlemen with very ample opportunities for judging, write from the city of Mexico, that there is no hope of a settlement of the difficulties; that the Mexicans have not yet been sufficiently whipped; and that Gen. Scott will have to march into the city of Mexico. None of the letters we have seen mention anything about the number or position of the Mexican troops.

THE WAR! WHEN IS IT TO END?

100,000 Troops and 100 Millions more to be called for!

"Jon," the celebrated correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, whose associations at Washington have given him facilities of information which are much relied on, says in a recent letter:

"Those people who are seriously desirous of peace, have become convinced that we are not using efficient measures to conquer it. We have nothing to expect for the next six months but a long, unprofitable, and expensive war. The next Congress must send a hundred thousand more troops, and raise a hundred millions of dollars to bring it to an end."

The probability of raising the force may be imagined by the fact that the ten regiments ordered by the last Congress have not yet been raised, notwithstanding the extraordinary inducements held out for enlistments, in bounty money and land, and a recent call on Jersey, Virginia and Delaware, for a battalion from each, has failed to be responded to, and single companies only are now expected to be raised. Oh! is this "popular war!"

WHAT HARM DOES THIS WAR DO?

There are some persons who appear to look upon war as a sort of holiday amusement, which may be indulged in occasionally without effecting much harm. Of this class the Hon. Chas. F. Ingalls appears to be one. In a recent letter to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, that gentleman asks them to tell "what harm this war does," to which they reply as follows:

"It is difficult to frame an answer to a question the mere statement of which is a mockery of all humanity, morality and religion. Perhaps it will be better answered by other questions. What harm is there in wholesale murder, in remorseless cruelty, and in fell destructiveness? What harm in peopling the territories of two Republics with desolate widows and orphan children? What harm is there in fattening the soil of Mexico, with the blood and the bodies of our brave citizens, as well of the army proper as of those enticed to volunteer in the war by the falsest of pretenses? What harm in the demoralization of the public sentiment of our own country, of which it were difficult to give a more striking evidence than the shocking levity with which a gentleman of Mr. Ingalls's birth, education and station, speaks of the horrors which cannot fail to attend war, even when necessary, and much more such a needless wanton, willful war as that in which we are now engaged?"

We have too much regard for the common sense of our readers, and of the great body of the American people, to doubt what would be their reply to these questions. Nay, we would not doubt Mr. Ingalls's own, were his natural sensibilities not blunted and hardened by his long (and we dare say painful) service in the London school of politics.

And even yet, we should think, there is one argument against this war, which, though steeped by bad and bitter prejudice against considerations addressed to his reason, even he could be made to feel the force of. His gallant son, who is equally an honor to his sire and an ornament to the public service, had the pride of that father's heart, laid down his life—we will not say in battle, and in a necessary war, for in that case pride would to some extent offset grief—but operating on the land in Mexico, had he sunk a victim to disease in its most helpless form, as thousands of equally beloved sons have done, and in such a war as this, would the thought of the blessings of this war, and the world of good it is doing, or of the share which he has himself had in producing it, reconcile him to the loss, or assuage for a moment his real grief of heart? We know that it would not.

The Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, President of the Chicago Convention, said he had never seen a Railroad. When he emigrated, in 1812, to the French village of Huis called St. Louis, which has now fifty thousand inhabitants, he was obliged to hire a guard against hostile savages to accompany him across the unbroken wilderness which is now the State of Illinois, with a civilized population of six hundred thousand freemen

Late from Europe.

Further Decline in Breadstuffs.

The steamer *Britannia* arrived at Boston on Saturday morning week, with 15 days later intelligence from Europe.

Cotton had advanced three-eighths of a penny per pound, and there had been a very great decline in all descriptions of breadstuffs. Flour had fallen about 7 shillings.

The doubts respecting the potato crop seem confined to the prospects of Ireland, whilst in Holland, Belgium, France, the north of Germany, Spain and Portugal, no symptom of disease had manifested itself, but on the contrary, the new potatoes were of sound quality and had greatly declined in price.

Ireland.—Generally, the accounts are much less unfavorable as to the extent of fever and destitution. Food is becoming plentiful and cheaper, and the fine prospects of the harvest are giving confidence to all classes. Even in Skibbereen there is a most decided improvement. In some districts, however, Sligo in particular, fever and destitution still prevail to a lamentable extent.

Emigration to the British provinces and to this country still continues to increase at most of the Irish ports.

Relief for Ireland.—The Cork Examiner of June 19 mentions the arrival of a large fleet of merchant ships in that harbor, from the Mediterranean, American and other ports, laden with breadstuffs. The bay before the Cove, it says, is covered with them, and they certainly present at this time a more exhilarating spectacle than ever did a squadron of battle ships on the same noble waters. It is stated that outside the mouth of the harbor or on their way to it, were no less than hundreds of other vessels bearing a similar welcome freightage for the great wants of the people.

It was hoped that owing to these timely supplies, there would be a very great change in the price of breadstuffs.

In Germany, emigration to America, on a wholesale scale, is still going on.

The United States get the majority of the emigrants, and nearly all the best. Some villages are entirely depopulated by this emigration mania, and the Governments are beginning to be alarmed at it.

A mayor of one of the interior cities of France has made a curious calculation, which he had laid before the consideration of local authorities. Assisted by a member of the municipal council, he has ascertained that there are in the town 502 dogs and 163 paupers, and he calculates that the food consumed by the dogs would be more than enough for the support of all the poor in the whole commune.

Overland from India.—More Fighting in China.—The Indian Mail to the 20th of May have reached London. The intelligence from China to the 24th of April, however, is important—the English having again undertaken to drive the Chinese into good behavior. It is a simple mode of winning the affections, and promoting morals among those semi-civilized people, this opening upon them three batteries, and buccinating them until they promise to conduct themselves better in future. They captured and spiked 870 pieces of heavy ordnance, and blew up the magazines of the forts at Tushshan.

On landing, Sir John Davis communicated immediately with Keying, who waited upon Sir John at the British Consulate. Keying asked him to consider the conditions proposed to him—it was granted; he asked further time: it was denied; and preparations were made to bombard the city; Keying then consented to accept the terms.

The most important concessions are: That after two years the city of Canton shall be opened to the British—that the British may roam in the surrounding country for exercise or amusement, as at Shanghai; that the Chinese aggressors on British subjects in ten specified cases are to be arrested, brought to Canton, and punished in the presence of persons deputed by her Majesty's plenipotentiary; that the lease for a site of dwellings and warehouses is to be granted to British merchants and others on the Honan side of the river, a site for a church in the neighborhood of the present foreign factories and burial grounds at Whampoa. Precautions are also to be taken for preventing collisions between the Chinese rabble and foreigners.

The first result of the treaty was the surrendering of two Chinese offenders, who were brought to the factory and bambooed in the presence of the populace. After accomplishing the object of the expedition, the squadron returned on the seventh day to Hong Kong.

Many of the British residents at Canton express strong dissatisfaction with the result of the negotiations; but a different opinion is entertained by some of the leading houses in Hong Kong, as well as by all the Americans.

Cochin China.—The Cochinese, like their kindred and neighbors, the Chinese, have come into collision with a European power. Two French vessels of war had gone into Thourane, to demand redress for imprisoning the French Bishop, (who had been sent to Singapore by the Cochinese), and probably also to make a treaty. They were received apparently in a friendly manner, but information was given of some treachery, and of their hostile intentions. There were great preparations in the forts, and five large Cochinese men-of-war being in readiness with a multitude of armed boats, which put the Admiral on his guard. Insult was soon offered, and they were ordered to depart; the French Commodore, in self defence, was compelled to attack them, and after an hour and a half's hard fighting two men-of-war were blown up, two abandoned and afterwards burnt, and the Cochinese admiral's vessel was taken and burnt also. The vessels of the time, but only a few shots hit.

After this event the French frigates withdrew; from the number of troops on board the vessels and in the forts, great slaughter must have been committed. Private accounts say that 1,000 were killed. Only two or three were killed; and some wounded in the French frigates.

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

The following depicts one of those horrible scenes of which wars of invasion and conquest are ever fruitful. Those miserable and inoffensive villagers, living peaceably on the plains of Africa, under their local patriarchal chiefs, had done no wrong to the French Government or people, and very probably had never heard of either, before the devastating war of annexation and subjugation burst upon their shores. Their ancient government was a barbarous and piratical one, and deserved chastisement; but that has long since overthrown; their offending rulers banished, and their capital and chief cities in undisputed possession of the conquerors. This, however, is not enough; the offences of the banished Government can only be expiated by the conquest and annexation of the whole land, and the remotest tribes must come up and bow to the yoke of the conquerors, or "destruction and slaughter must be their portion." Will the historian find no parallel between this war, at which humanity revolts; and that which we are now waging, for equally justifiable ends upon the half-civilized tribes of Mexico?

Extract of a letter from Algeria, published in the *Paris National*, describing Marshal Bugeaud's invasion of Kabylia:

"The battle fought by Marshal Bugeaud's column lasted from five in the afternoon till the following morning; but during the night the outposts only of the French camp kept up the firing. At daybreak the affair became more serious. Our troops were, as they always are, full of ardor and intrepidity. Several considerable villages were taken, some of which had a population of more than 6,000, and were defended by crenelated towers. The Marshal, as the Akbar has stated, himself gave the orders for this devastation; it having been previously agreed that the firing of three cannon should be the signal for putting a stop to the pillage. The troops, excited by the heat of the combat, rushed headlong into the villages, and completely sacked them. Jewels, rich stuffs, carpets, provisions of all kinds, a quantity of arms and a profusion of gold and silver fell into the hands of our soldiers. The booty was immense. Numerous jars filled with olive oil were broken, and their contents allowed to flow about the streets, and the fire from the burning houses gaining this liquid, a horrible spectacle presented itself. All the inhabitants who came within reach of our soldiers were put to the sword. In the midst of this frightful *melee* a Kabyle chief of athletic form was seen forcing his way to the Marshal, and, having come up, entreated him, in terms of humble supplication, to put a stop to the devastation, and he and his people would immediately make submission. In the accents of his voice and in the expression of his countenance there was so much sincerity as well as grief, that the Marshal ordered the three cannon to be fired, and the destruction and plunder at once ceased. This was to the great regret of the Marshal, who said last evening, when on the terrace, that he wished he had been more violently attacked, in order that the destruction might have been more complete and the lesson more severe. This is no calumny; it is truth, and nothing more than the truth."

A letter written from China, and addressed to a person living in the city of Nantes, in France, by a French missionary, states that several captains of vessels, belonging to the marine of the three nations of France, England, and the United States, had been received into the presence of the Emperor of Japan, from whom they had solicited the opening of the ports of his kingdom to the commerce of Europe and America.

The Warmest Yet.—A letter from Franconia, N. H., says, that on Saturday the 10th inst., the mercury rose to one hundred and two degrees in the shade, and a spirit thermometer to 98 degrees.

A Mean Mayor.—The meanest of all public functionaries is the Mayor of Limerick, Ireland. The Mayor defrauded the finance committee by abstracting a part of the sound Indian corn, sent for the use of the poor, and that he substituted in its stead, and mixed up with the remainder, unsound and damaged Indian meal of his own. Rob the starving of the contributions which charity had made.

Five Persons Killed by Lightning.—Five persons were instantly killed by lightning at Fort Edward, Washington county, (N. Y.) during a storm on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst. They were all sitting together in a grocery store, near the Jock on the Champlain canal, and although several others were in the store at the time, five only were struck by the fluid.

Horse Whipped.—A young man was horse whipped by a lady in Pitsburg, on Friday morning. No doubt, he was "served right."

THE ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We are rejoiced to receive from all sections of Pennsylvania the most cheering intelligence in relation to the prospects of the Whig party at the coming Governor's election. From the North and the Northwest, from the East and the central counties, the accounts are of the most encouraging character. In this section of the State the Whig majorities will, in all human probability, exceed the most sanguine expectations formed and expressed at the time of nomination. We conversed recently with an intelligent gentleman of the interior, one well acquainted with the State, and informed, by recent intelligence, from most of the Southern, Central and Western counties, who assured us of his conviction that the Whig majority cannot be less than twenty-five thousand. It is our habit to regard the future in the least sanguine light; and though we believe that we are, from the state of public sentiment, entitled to such a majority, we dare not promise it. But, unless every testimony errs, the aspect of the canvass is most favorable, and promises, with confidence, a great Whig triumph.

This result is to be anticipated not merely from the immediate evidences of its advent, but from the character of our people, and the history of our policies since the era of '44. The patriotism of the Keystone has never trifled with any crisis of the country. Honest, earnest and sincere, it has met every duty, in full confidence that the same spirit guided those who ruled the public councils. When, therefore, gentlemen like James Buchanan, John K. Kane and George M. Dallas assured them that in voting for James K. Polk they were sustaining the Tariff of '42 and the protection of Pennsylvania's peculiar interests, they judged them from the honest standards of their own bosoms, and were deceived; but once deceived, the insult heightens the wrong, and a sense of mortification at having been the victims of so miserable a fraud determines them in their resistance to it. The Kane counterfeits which won the vote of Pennsylvania, was hardly more deceptive than the Administration juggler that represented the effects of the European famine as the results of the Tariff of '40. This latter bubble has burst before the time fixed by the hopes of the Administration; and the people of Pennsylvania see their coal and iron interests sacrificed without a hope of reaping the dream harvests promised by the party, from European necessities. The present price and future prospects of grain and the clouds already gathering darkly over the coal and iron interests re-awaken, with redoubled resentment, the attention of the cheated people of Pennsylvania to the fraud of 1844; and they cannot fail to recognize in every act of the present national Administration a bitter and settled hostility against every interest cherished by their State.

In no quarter of our Union is there a spirit more quickly and sternly alive to the call of the nation against a foreign foe than in Pennsylvania. All parties have vied in their readiness to offer up their quotas of sacrifice in the present war. But while the duties of patriotism abroad have been thus nobly answered, those at home have not been forgotten. Pennsylvania, by the unanimous action of her last legislature, proclaimed in tones not to be misunderstood, her unchangeable determination never to sanction acquisition for the purpose of extending slavery. This being now the only recognized, the only imaginable object of the present war, (unless we regard the establishment of Southern and slave supremacy as an admitted object, and the erection of a national debt, and the exaction of a direct tax as its legitimate results)—Pennsylvania cannot, without an inconsistency almost grotesquely disgraceful, sanction it. The candidate of the national administration in Pennsylvania, Mr. F. R. Shunk, has distinctly announced his adhesion to all the acts and doctrines of Mr. Polk; and those who vote for him are driven to the necessity of identifying themselves with the support of Mr. Polk, from his Mexican war down to his Harbor Veto.

The confident prospect of a Whig triumph in Pennsylvania doubtless arises from the state of the public questions before our people; but it also receives great auxiliary promise from the character of our candidate. From the Keystone's hundred thousands no individual could have been selected as a candidate more justly popular than James Irvin. Few so faultless in personal and political character have been presented for the suffrages of the people. His history as an individual, illustrating the rise of unprotected worth and energy—his career as a public man, proving that those who are the last to seek honor, are the earliest to find it, and that those who are true to the people never have reason to complain that the people are false to them—are full of interest and instruction. His benevolence, unostentatious but active, his integrity, public and private, his lofty and spotless purity of morals, these are merits not likely to be overlooked by a people like those of Pennsylvania. Gifted with a mind naturally clear, bold and correct, and expanded by enlarged study and public experience, Gen. Irvin would make and will make—for we regard his election as certain—a Chief Magistrate worthy the first State in the Union. Moderate, liberal and free from political acerbity, he will be found decided, enlightened and elevated in the support of every Pennsylvania interest; and free from all influence of cabals or favorites, he will be the Gor-

ernor himself, independent and self-sustained, or sustained only by an admiring people. Pennsylvania has long needed such a Chief Magistrate. The entire and enthusiastic union of the whole Whig party in his support, and the thousands of the Democracy, will secure his triumph, and that of Pennsylvania interests—the One Term Principle and all that the Keystone has hitherto vainly sought to obtain.

To secure that consummation so devoutly to be wished, it is necessary that no nerve of the Whig party should be left inert. A majority of 50,000 in our favor will avail us nothing if it is not at the polls. Organization in counties and townships, the means of spreading political information, and also of bringing voters to the polls, should be adopted. When? NOW. If these duties be neglected or deferred, confidence will be diminished; the duty postponed will be but lamely performed; and it should be remembered that it is more easily, calmly and pleasantly done now than hereafter. Let, therefore, the earnest and honest, the steadfast and true of the past, be found at their posts in season. Let the young and ardent, the active and energetic, come forth for this important duty. In every county, every township, let the hive be astir. All looks well; but all must be well. We want no hollow tom-toms—no false excitement—no shouts before triumph—but organization and its energies, labor and its results.—North American.

A Wild Man.—The Halifax (N. S.) Herald, of the 7th inst., contains the following singular narrative: Considerable interest has been created within the last few days past, by the arrival in this city on Thursday last, of a wild man, who had been discovered in the woods at Cape Benton, in a state of nudity. For the short time this strange individual has been in the Poor's Asylum, he has received numerous visits, and although in a condition of complete barbarism, begins to afford encouragement that attempts to civilize him may not be altogether hopeless. He is both deaf and dumb, and his appearance is extremely haggard. He remains generally, whether awake or asleep, in a sitting position. His skin is considerably shrivelled, from constant exposure to the weather, and his whole deportment resembles more an inferior animal than a human being. When food is offered him he seizes it, and pressing it to his mouth with both hands, devours it ravenously. He is remarkably fond of salt, which he devours in large quantities. The first steps towards civilization have been partially successful; he having learned the use of a spoon, and to a limited extent allowed his body to be covered with light wearing apparel. It is said that the parents of this singular character emigrated some years ago to Sidney from Scotland; and having permitted him in his juvenile days to range the woods at pleasure, he acquired a habit of leaving his parents' residence for a number of days at a time, until compelled for want of food, to return home; and on the death of his parents he took up his abode in the forest, altogether, until the time of his capture.

A Curious Death.—The Trenton News says:—On Sunday evening, an interesting child of William S. Hutchinson, of this city, met its death in a singular and extraordinary manner. The mother had carefully laid her infant to sleep on the bed, up stairs, placing chairs in front, to protect it against the chances of rolling off. At the foot of the bed stood a bureau, a few inches from the rail of the bedstead, which was deemed a sufficient protection in that quarter, and with these ample guards the child was left for about an hour, while the mother attended to her household affairs below. On returning to look after her infant she found that it had slipped down, feet foremost, between the foot of the bed and the bureau, where it was hanging with the back of its little head against the bureau and its chin resting on the rail of the bedstead. Life was already extinct. No noise had been heard by any of the family, and it is probable that the death struggle was very brief.

Congressional elections are yet to be held in the following States, viz: Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama and Iowa, the first Monday in August; in North Carolina and Tennessee on the Thursday following; in Maryland, October 6th; and in Mississippi and Louisiana, Monday, November 1st. The elections in these States will complete the members to the next Congress.

A Mexican paper states that the force in the Capital amounts to 23,000 men, and boasts that if Gen. Scott attempts to enter the city with his 5,000, they could destroy his army with stones, without using their fire-arms!

HARVEST HOME.

George Arnold

Has just received an additional supply of

NEW GOODS

AMONG WHICH ARE

Fresh Groceries, Domestic Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Plaids, Ginghams, Calicoes, Velvet Cords, Drillings, Tweeds, Cassinets, Fancy Cassimeres, &c. &c.

all of which are to be sold at prices to suit the times. Please call in and judge for yourself, and if we cannot please, still we take pleasure in showing the goods.

Gettysburg, July 11.

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

Economy is Wealth!

COBBAN AND KING

HAVE just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, a new and handsome assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

of various qualities and the most fashionable style of make, the stock consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, for gentlemen and boys' wear. Also, now opening a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every variety of size and description. In offering our stock of goods to the public, we deem it unnecessary to make a call for "more men," or raise the cry of "war," for the purpose of drawing attention, but would respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally, that by giving us a call, at the North-west corner of the Square, (Smith's corner,) we will sell goods as cheap as the cheapest, having purchased them entirely for cash. Deeming it useless to enumerate the articles, we cut the matter short, by saying our supply is full, and all we ask is a call to fit and please.

Also—constantly on hand, a large stock of

BAR IRON,

hammered and rolled, STEEL of all kinds, Strap and Round Iron, all sizes, Nails and Horseshoes.

Hardware, Cedarware, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AND FULL STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

Also, at all times, will be found a full supply of the best

Family Flour, Feed, &c. &c.

Gettysburg, July 5.

THE WAR!

30,000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at astonishing low prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements: I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of its truth.

Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cashmere, Cassinette, Linen, Check and Gingham, Sack and Frock Coats, &c.—Also, PANTS, of Fine Fancy Cashmere, Cassinette, Linen, Cord, and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles and Cassinette. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made any where.

Also on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewelry, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Penknives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this country, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calfskin, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESS, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old-established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON.

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low.

Gettysburg, May 3.

MORE NEW GOODS.

D. Middlecott

HAS JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF FRESH GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced prices—comprising, in part,

Fast Color Madder Prints, for 64 cents—worth 124;

Fast Color French Lawns, 124 cents—worth 25;

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cordings, Drillings, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolets, and Sun Shades—

All decidedly Cheap—and nothing else.

June 14.

BARGAINS

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE,

N. E. Corner of "The Diamond."

THE Subscriber invites attention to his very beautiful assortment of LADIES' SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

They were selected with peculiar care, and he confidently asserts that all tastes can be suited in the lot—which comprises BALZERINES, LAUNES, GINGHAM, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c.; a few Dress Patterns of extra pretty EMBROIDERED VIENNESE LAUNES, to which he invites special attention; and, as the season is advanced, all of the above articles will be sold at very low prices.

A good assortment of SUMMER SHAWLS, Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—such as TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, HATS, &c.; also, a general assortment of other DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices, or exchanged for Country Produce.

E. H. DOWRA.

Gettysburg, July 12.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1847.

B Long Edwin

M Meebons Teresa Mrs.

Boswell Breon

Brooks Benjamin H.

Brown Wm. Dr.

Brady W. C.

Baily T. W.

Boyer Susanna

Barry Mary Miss

Bair Polly

C Culp Frederick

Craumer John

Clark J. M. 2

Curry John A.

Cullings Mathias

D Devol F. Capt.

Delavan William A.

Duffield J. R.

E Ellis P. J.

Eshelman Joseph

Fell Frederick S.

Forbes John

Fahl Henry

G Groop John or Humel

baugh Jacob

Groff George

Gaughner W.

Gardner J. & J.

H Harbaugh S. & W.

Horner Emily W. Miss

Horner Alexander L.

Horner Christian 2

Jossler David

Harman David

Huff Rachel Miss

Huck John

Thompsony Rachel R.

Houghton Cornelius

Hamill G. A.

Small Wilhelmina Miss

Haines Jacob

Hanes John

Johnson Wm 2

Jones Elizabeth J.

K Kimes John

Krahl Isaac or Jesse

Kornadoffer Geo. W.

L Leiber Sebastian

C. N. BERLUCHY, P. M.

July 5.

Books! Books!

Graham's Magazine, for July, 25 cents.

Godey's Lady's Book, "25 cents.

Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena—by Mon

tholom.

Napoleon and his Marshals—by Headley.

Washington and his Generals—by Headley.

Pictorial New York Sun, Brother Jonathan, and

Saturday Courier—each 124 cents.

LITHOGRAPHS, a variety—besides a general

assortment of STATIONERY, also all the

late publications of the day—for sale by

KELLER KURTZ.

July 5.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. GILBERT informs his

friends and the public in general,

that he has formed a permanent

partnership with CLAYTON A.

COWGILL, M. D., late one of the

Resident Physicians of the PHILA-

DELPHIA HOSPITAL at BLOCKLY

May 31.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg,

and as it is his intention to devote himself

entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all

its branches, no effort will be spared to render

satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations

performed, which have not proved satisfactory,

they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of

Adams County, who may be afflicted

with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC

DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic

Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument

is the only one now known, that can be applied

with safety to the most tender organs, as the

eye and ear. They have in their possession the

highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from

Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from

many who have obtained cures and relief from

maladies considered incurable by other remedies.

This instrument may be found useful in

Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorous, Spasms,

Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other

diseases incident to Females. The fluid is

conveyed through the system, not by shocks as

heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream,

which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who

may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those

who cannot be removed, will be waited on at

their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the

citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and

the public generally, that he has opened a

Tailoring Establishment,

In South Baltimore street, in the room

occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Warehouse,

a few doors south of the Post Office, where he

will at all times be happy to accommodate

those who may patronize him, assuring them

that he feels himself able to make a first-rate

FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at

any other establishment in the county. Country

produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the

New York and Philadelphia Fashions,

quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to

make garments in the most approved styles

ESAIAS J. CULP

Gettysburg, April 26.

Good News! Good News!

ANOTHER supply of the Genuine M'AL-

LISTER'S OINTMENT has arrived and

can now be had at the Drug Store of

S. S. FORNEY, Agent.

Gettysburg, July 3.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments

for the very liberal patronage which has

been extended to him, and takes this method of

informing his friends and customers, and the

public generally, that he still continues the

CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street,

at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate

Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-

making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING,

and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs

at a reasonable rate—as at any other establish-

ment in the place, and of as good quality, made

of the best materials and by one who under-

stands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be

taken in exchange for Furniture, and the high-

est market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest

notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as

usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

W. M. B. McLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin

House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-

fice, by Geo. W. M. Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the

Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B.

Kurtz and R. W. McSherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the

Public Square, one door west of George

Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law

Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful at-

tention to business in his profession, it will be his

endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly

to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which

he can furnish very desirable facilities to ap-

plicants, and entirely relieve them from the neces-

sity of a journey to Washington, on application

to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room

one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and

immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and

informs them that he has made arrange-

ments to continue to practice as usual in the

Court of Adams county, under the new regu-</



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 26, 1847.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
Gen. James Irvin.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Joseph W. Patton.
SENATOR,
William R. Sadler.
ASSEMBLY,
William M. Sherry.
COMMISSIONER,
Jacob King.
AUDITOR,
Amos W. Maginly.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
Thomas McCleary.
TREASURER,
Robert G. Harper.

An error having occurred in a marriage notice published last week, we give it this week corrected.

Adams County in the Lead.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the Counties are rapidly paying into the Treasury their quota of the State Tax for the present year, so as to place the Treasury in a condition to meet the August interest, and adds that Adams County, which was the first last year to pay in her whole quota, was also in ADVANCE of all others the present year! The Treasurer from that truly public spirited Whig County, was the first at the Treasury last week, to deposit the State Tax, an example that should not be lost upon those that are more benefited by the public works, which caused the tax.

"The Freight," (by Miss Ellen Pickering,) one of Ziebler & Co's uniform edition of Novels, has been laid on our table by KELLER KURTZ, who has a great variety of Light Literature of this description, at his Store opposite the Bank.

Godey's Lady's Book, for August, has been received. It is beautifully embellished, and is as handsome a number as we have seen. "The Day's Work Ended"—"Death of the Red Deer"—Paris Fashions Americanized—are the principal engravings: besides which are various other embellishments. The contents are all original. Friend Godey offers a beautiful Life-size Portrait of Gen. Zachary Taylor, 28 inches wide by 30 inches long, as a premium to any person forwarding \$3 in advance for one year's subscription to Godey's Lady's Book—or any person in arrears for one or more years, by forwarding the money due, and one year in advance, will also be entitled to a copy.

Graham's Monthly Magazine is also on our table, filled, as usual, with interesting matter. Its embellishments are "The Spanish Lovers," and the Paris Fashions.

The storm of Tuesday afternoon last was a very general one. We observe that a female in Philadelphia was struck by lightning during its prevalence there. We have accounts from all quarters, that the refreshing rains of the past week have given quite an impetus to the growing crops of corn, &c.

Heavy Loss.

The house of Mr. Hassler, of Philadelphia, was fired by an incendiary on Monday morning last, and consumed. Mr. Hassler, lately deceased, was connected with the U. S. Coast Survey, and had one of the most valuable libraries in the country, but a small portion of which was rescued from the flames. Numerous scientific and other works, many of which were scarce, zoological specimens, paintings, lathes for turning metals, and all the documents and papers, charts, &c., in relation to the Coast Survey, and deemed of irreparable value by the Government, were consumed. An offer had been made by Mr. Hassler to take \$30,000 for the collection.

Relief Notes.

The Auditor General gives notice that Relief Notes to the amount of \$38,752 were cancelled by the State Treasurer on the 30th ult., and destroyed by the Auditor General on the 20th inst.

Ship Fever in Canada.

The accounts in the last Quebec papers show that this malady is still on the increase. According to the Quebec Chronicle there arrived at Grosse Isle, below that city, on the 13th inst. thirteen vessels from various ports of England and Ireland, with 4950 passengers, of whom no less than 434, or nearly one in ten, died on the passage. Of the remainder many are said to be sick. It appears by a statement in the Quebec Mercury of the 13th, that the total number of deaths at Grosse Isle, up to the 30th June, was 281; on board ships and buried on the Island, to July 8th, 715; died at sea, 2559; making a total of 3959 deaths.

Eighteen sections of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Harrisburg towards Pittsburg, were let on Wednesday week. The bids for the work were numerous and low.

The American war-steamer Mississippi, in the Gulf, took fire on the 2d inst., but the discovery was fortunately made in time to prevent its doing much injury.

The name of the individual near Dillstown, whose barn was destroyed by lightning, is Mr. FARR. Not Mr. FORT, as published last week.

What has the War Cost us?

What has the War cost us? One Hundred and Twenty Millions of Dollars! \$120,000,000! Is this a great sum? Is it a loss to us? Could we have made any use of it?

With the interest of \$120,000,000 we might found a National Gallery, that would rank with the British Museum as the British Museum does with the Cabinet of Pennsylvania College.

The famous "Garden of Plants," founded and endowed at Paris by Richelieu in the times of Louis the Fourteenth, and which is the greatest in the world, did not cost, from then till now, as much as three months of the Mexican war.

With \$120,000,000 a School-house and Church might crown every hill-top from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and teachers of knowledge and righteousness might do their mission of good without money or price for any one.

With \$120,000,000 we might connect every town in our land by railroad, and the Magnetic Telegraph might be made to stretch its magic wires along every thoroughfare from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

With \$120,000,000 we might build such a Navy as the world never saw, and carry on such a commerce as Venice, in her palmiest days, never dreamed of; our flag might float on every breeze, our sails whiten every sea, and our name be heard and feared in every harbor between the poles.

With \$120,000,000 we might feed every poor man, clothe every beggar, and relieve every distress, not once only, but always, as long as the population of the globe did not exceed 950,000,000. Starvation, poverty and famine need never find a foothold on earth.

And more, with \$120,000,000 we might give the Bible and tell the tidings of our Holy Faith, to every Heathen land, to every foreign nation, and to every human soul.

The Government complains that the Post Office department is a heavy tax upon the Treasury on account of the low rates of Postage. Devote four months' interest of the Mexican War debt to this end, and our people would never hear the word "Postage."

The Government doles out with a miser's hand and a miser's spirit, trifling, pitiful sums for harbors in our Western Rivers and Lakes. Devote two months' interest of the Mexican War debt to this end, and no more petitions for appropriations would come from the people of the West.

This is the way to calculate the cost of the War; and these are not idle fancies. Let no reader be satisfied until he works with his pencil each one of these statements. Figures will verify them all. Is our country able to squander money on this wise? Is gold a matter of such little concern as to be disposed of in this summary manner? What says the Farmer, whose taxed land helps to heap up these hordes of wasted money? What says the Mechanic, whose taxed "occupation" aids in amassing this squandered treasure? What say the PEOPLE, who pay for it in their clothes, food, books, houses, furniture and property? Can we afford it? We might be doing good with it, such as no country has ever done.

Is this, then, the much boasted destiny of our great country—to tax her people, collect and borrow an immense sum, and spend it in shedding blood and killing men? Heaven forbid! The war has cost us \$120,000,000, and what have we gained? Respect abroad? No. Unity at home? No. Fear in Mexico? Doubtful. But this we have gained: we have taught our people to love the excitement, the glory, the sin of War; we have taught them the unholy lesson that "might makes right"; we have called into vigorous play the cruel passions of a NATION'S NATURE; we have given our people a taste for blood, and tiger-like they'll seek it, and gorge and gorge and gorge. Enough of this—let us have Peace! By the good which \$120,000,000 can do—by the harm that it is doing—let us implore our Rulers for Peace!

But the War costs more—it costs in a way that money cannot count. Who will estimate by dollars and cents the cost of the broken limbs, the shattered constitutions, and the legions of crippled soldiers? Who will estimate by dollars and cents the cost of the broken hearts, the stricken spirits, and the bowed heads of fathers made childless—of Mothers made sorrowful—of wives made widows? But more than all, who will estimate by dollars and cents the cost of the undying part of the ten thousand who have fallen?

Answer these three questions—add that to the \$120,000,000—and then say, ye American People, IS IT NOT TIME FOR PEACE?

American Prisoners.

Letters have been received from Major Gaines, (one of the American officers who was taken with Clay, Borland, &c.) dated at the City of Mexico on the 26th of June, which state that they were still prisoners in that City, but that the rank and file of the prisoners had been released and sent to Tampico. He mentions that Gen. Scott had made every possible effort to procure their enlargement, but to no purpose. He says that he has positive information of Gen. Scott's readiness to move on the Capital in three or four days, where he would "have an easy conquest." So certain is he of this, that he says his friends may look for his (Gaines') return in August.

Commander Bigelow, who was left in charge of Tabasco, Mexico, which was captured by Com. Perry, went out on the 3d about 5 miles from town, and put to route a largely superior force of the Mexicans, with the loss of 2 killed and 6 or 8 wounded—the Mexican loss not ascertained. Com. Bigelow's command numbered 700 sailors and marines—the Mexicans 5 or 600.

Gen. Scott's Force.

The Washington "Union" says that they have learned from the Adjutant General's office, that the entire force in advance of Vera Cruz, operating in the interior, and moving in the direction of the Capital, exceeds 15,000; and that making all probable deduction, Gen. Scott's force must be 13,000. It may be so, but all accounts from the seat of war fix the effective force of the Commander-in-chief far below this estimate.

JOSEPH C. NEAL, Esq., the well known author of "Charcoal Sketches," and other literary works, and who has for a number of years been connected with the political and literary press of Philadelphia, died suddenly yesterday week, of congestion of the brain.

Whig Principles and Measures.

We believe, remarks the Richmond Whig, that the triumph of WHIG PRINCIPLES and MEASURES are essential to the welfare of THE COUNTRY—that those principles and measures cannot be established without the triumph of the WHIG PARTY—and that party cannot triumph without WHIG ORGANIZATION. We do not doubt, that Gen. Taylor, though not desiring to run as a party candidate, is nevertheless a WHIG. If he be not, all our admiration for his military services, for his personal integrity, for the high order of talents displayed in his official correspondence, could not induce us to advocate his election. WHY SHOULD WE? If it shall hereafter appear that his principles are antagonistic to our own—that his opinions upon great and vital questions of public policy are identical with those of our opponents, against whom we have so long and so ardently struggled, because we believed those principles to be erroneous, and those measures to be hostile to the true interests of "THE COUNTRY,"—how could we, without a forfeiture of self-respect, and a confession that all our previous professions were false and hypocritical, aid in the election to the Presidency of a man whose views of public policy would keep the Government precisely in the same track in which it would continue to run if Mr. Polk himself were re-elected for a second term? They who believe that Gen. Taylor's election, be his opinions and principles what they may, is of more importance to the country than the success of those systems of public policy with which the Whig party is identified, of course need have no hesitation in giving an unconditional and unqualified pledge to support him. Such is not our belief; nor shall such be our course. Uncommitted to any man, we are nevertheless irrevocably committed, not less by conviction than by our whole political course, to principles and measures. We will never surrender them, while we retain that conviction of their wisdom and utility, to effect the election to the Presidency of any man on earth—certainly not of one, who, if he be elected, will exert his omnipotent official influence to prevent their recognition and adoption. Why was John Tyler denounced and abandoned by the Whig party? Because he renounced and repudiated the principles and measures of the party that elected him. And can it be that any considerable portion of that party will now, from a sudden conviction of the evils of "party," and quite as sudden an aversion to "the machinery of party," with their eyes open, themselves consent to repudiate their own principles, by electing to the Presidency a man, however otherwise entitled to their admiration, who is avowedly opposed to them? It cannot be that they are prepared for this act of political suicide.

General Irvin.

The Whig party of Pennsylvania were never more thoroughly united than they are in the support of Gen. Irvin. The excellence of the man, his sterling honesty, and the sound and well-known character of his political opinions, have gained for him not only the confidence of the Whigs, but also of large numbers of the opposing party. The honest Democrats, who last year, by their votes cast for Whig candidates, so signally rebuked the folly and wickedness of our present State and General Administrations, will not be content to leave their work half accomplished, but will be found next October, gallantly fighting and voting for Irvin and Patton.

There are thousands of men—honest men—among our opponents, who are sick and tired of the bad faith and ignorance of our rulers. They have seen that, in National affairs, these rulers have waged war upon our domestic interests, and have embroiled us in a bloody and apparently interminable, as it is an expensive and useless, struggle with a foreign nation. Our State Administration, has been mostly a King Log, or when it did show signs of vitality, it was King Stork. When the interests of Pennsylvania were threatened, nay, actually sacrificed, by the General Administration, the intemperate priests had no more devoted follower than the Governor of this Commonwealth.

These facts are well known to our Democratic fellow citizens—and we look forward to seeing them, as they did last fall, come up by thousands and vote for men who will reform abuses, and supplant those who have shown themselves incompetent and undeserving.

Let the Whigs do their duty, and by unceasing activity, bring every Whig vote to the Polls—if this be done, there need be no fear of the result, and a glorious Whig Victory will free good old Pennsylvania from Locofoco misrule.—PITTSBURG JOURNAL.

Important from Mexico.

Mexico Declines Treating for Peace. The steamer Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 14th, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 8th. The principal item of intelligence from the city of Mexico, is of a momentous character, to wit: The Mexican Congress, with some difficulty, had been brought together, and Mr. Buchanan's communication (see sketch in preceding page), containing the President's overture for peace, was laid before them. Their decision was immediate, and to the effect that MEXICO WOULD LISTEN TO NO TERMS FOR PEACE!

On the 28th, Gen. Santa Anna issued a brief but energetic decree, to this effect: "The army of the enemy being upon the eve of moving upon this capital, with a view to attack the same, and the moment having arrived to act boldly, energetically and uniformly, to repel our common enemy in a manner decisive and happy for our own arms, it is decreed that, martial law having been declared, it shall be strictly enforced, and that no other authority whatever shall be recognized than that of the General in command of the Army of the East. This General is Lombardini."

Gen. Scott, it is said, left Puebla at the head of his army, for the Capital, on the 30th ult.

One Day Later.

An arrival from Vera Cruz brings one day later than the above from that city, but nothing from Gen. Scott's army. There had been no fresh courier from the capital, therefore the above report that the Mexican Congress had declined the overture for peace, and that Gen. Scott had marched, must be without foundation.

Not True.

From Neal's (Phila.) Gazette of Saturday last.

THE DESTROYER.—A poor, unfortunate, and deluded country girl, from Gettysburg, Pa., was arraigned before Mayor Swift on Wednesday, on charge of being a vagrant, having been wandering about the streets homeless, destitute and forlorn, last night in all "the peltings of the pitiless storm." Poor deluded one, her story is enough to excite compassion in the breast of the most hard-hearted. She is a beautiful, rosy-cheeked lass, the daughter of a clergyman in Gettysburg, where she was brought up by a wretch in whom she confided. And "when lovely woman looks to folly, and finds too late that men betray," alas! what refuge is left for her? What course can she pursue? She depended upon the honor of her destroyer, who, by deceit, allured her from her father's house and brought her to the city under cloak of protecting her. But, once here, he deserted her, and she, without a friend to look to, or a house to shelter her, was compelled to wander through the streets until taken care of by the watchmen. The Mayor had her properly cared for. Should her relations in Gettysburg hear of this, they would only be doing their duty to come and take her back to her former home.

There is certainly something wrong either in the statement of the girl, or of the "Printer." There is no "Clergyman" in Gettysburg, who has a daughter in the situation above described; and the "tale told," we presume, was intended only to "excite compassion in the breast of the most hard-hearted," so as to be properly "cared for."

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. EARNES and BRINK, of Philadelphia. No House in the City stands higher in public estimation, we understand, and purchasers would no doubt find it to their interest to give them a call.

The steamship Princeton sailed from Philadelphia on Friday morning, for the Mediterranean, in pursuit of the piratical gangs that have been attacking our vessels. The armament is nine 42's and one 28—Paixhan.

JOHN HAGBERY was executed at Lancaster on Friday last, for the murder of Melchor Fordney and Caroline Tuppe in October last.

JAMES LACQUIN, of Pittsburg, was killed on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad on Thursday, by jumping from the cars. One of his legs was cut off, his head severely cut, and other parts of his body mutilated, causing death almost instantly.

Lieut. May, who lost his right arm in the attack on Tabasco, reached Washington on Friday.

The U. S. ship Raritan, from the Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday. Sixty of the ship's company are sick with fever. Capt. Edson, of the Marines, died on the passage. He commanded the marines in the attack on Tabasco.

Mr. CLAY was expected to be at the Blue Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, on Friday last.

The mortality among young children has been almost unexampled in Pittsburg for the week or two past.

From one to four or five hundred emigrants continue to arrive at New York daily. Laterally, they are of the better sort. On Monday last 496 arrived.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 25 to 5 37
Wheat,	1 05 to 1 12
Rye,	68 to 70
Corn,	65 to 70
Oats,	37 to 38
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 7 75

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 15th inst. by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. BARNABAS W. RILEY, to Miss MARY M., daughter of Mr. John Butt—both of Cumberland township.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lumsey, Mr. THOMAS BUEGGS, of Baltimore, to Miss BELINDA SPANGLER, of Abbotstown.

DIED.

On Friday last, WILLIAM HOKE, infant son of Joel B. Danner, Esq., of this borough. On the 9th inst. of scarlet fever, WILLIAM son of Mr. John Lawrence, of Mountpleasant township, aged 8 years and 10 months. On Tuesday last, in New Oxford, Naxer, eldest daughter of John C. Ellis, Esq.

New Iron and Steel Store.

Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron, Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and upwards; Boiler and Flat Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron, Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stands of Sweden Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks. Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made. EARNES & BRINK, Iron and Steel Merchants, 117 North Water St., & 56 North Del. Avenue, Philadelphia, July 26.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on Tuesday, the 13th inst. an indentured lad, named JAMES NOB, between 16 and 17 years of age. The above reward will be given for returning said Nob to the subscriber, but no thanks. JACOB KECKLER.

July 26.

BY divine permission, the new Methodist dist. Church in Petersburg, (Y. S.) will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sabbath 1st day of August—services commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. Several ministers are expected to be in attendance. By order of the Building Committee.

July 19.

New Books! New Books!

JUST received at Keller Kurtz's Book and Periodical Depot, a large and handsome collection of BOOKS—in part, viz.: Harper's Pictorial Bible, price \$20.00, usual price \$22.50; Illuminated Gems of Sacred Poetry, price \$4.50, usual price \$5.00; The Boudoir Annual, \$3.00, usual price \$4.00. Also, a large lot of Novels at 15 cts. per volume, usual price 25 cts.; The Flight, by Miss Ellen Pickering, 25 cts.; The Story of the Heart, 25 cts.; Dombey & Son, to be completed in 20 Nos. at 8 cts. per No.; Dombey and Daughter, 25 cts.; Six Nights with the Washingtonians, 25 cts.; The Inheritance, 2 vols. 50 cts.; The Unfortunate Maid, or the Miser's Fate, embracing the Life and adventures of Bob Norberry, by Captain P. O'Shaughnessy; Martin, the Foundling, or the Memoirs of a Valet de Chambre, by Eugene Sue; Life of Gen. Taylor, 124 and 50 cts.; Edward Manning, by Ingraham, 25 cts.; Wood Leighton, or a Year in the Country, by Mary Howitt, 25 cts.; The Secret Tribunal, by Dumas, 25 cts.; The Life and Adventures of Jno. A. Murrell, the great Western Land Pirate, 25 cts.; Josephus, No. 2, 25 cts.; The Greatest Plague of Life, or the adventures of a Lady in search of a good Servant, 6 Nos. at 6 cts. a number. Also all the Miscellaneous Books of the day, with a general assortment of Stationery, Blank and Memorandum Books, &c. &c.

Remember the Cheap Book Store of Keller Kurtz is opposite the Bank. July 26.

Lance's Sarsaparilla Vegetable Pills.

FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX! THE cheapest and best medicine in existence for purifying the blood, removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use. Read the following wonderful cure of dyspepsia: This is to certify that my wife was afflicted with the Dyspepsia for twelve years, and tried both advertised medicines and Thomsonian, but without effect; and myself attacked with blindness, and my head otherwise affected from hard drinking, so that I was apprehensive of fits; and seeing Lance's Sarsaparilla Pills advertised, I went and got a box of them, which, to my astonishment effected a cure of me and my wife both as yet, and I do think them without a rival before the public. S. H. IALL, Athensville street, near Wilk.

Price 25 cts. per box of fifty pills or five boxes for one dollar.

For sale by Seth S. Lance, 108 Baltimore st., and corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buchler, and S. Pooley, Druggists, Gettysburg.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

THE Committees appointed by the Trustees and Synods are reminded that the regular examination of the classes in Pennsylvania College will commence on Monday, August 2d, and continue during the whole week. The public generally are also invited to attend. The following is the programme of the exercises:

Monday.	The Preparatory Department will be examined from 9 a. m. until 12 m.; and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Tuesday.	9. Junior Class—Greek. 10. Sophomore—Mathematics. 11. Freshman—Latin. 3. Sophomore—Greek Testament. 4. Freshman—Algebra.
Wednesday.	9. Junior—Evidences of Christ. 10. Sophomore—Rhetoric. 11. Junior—Logic. 3. Freshman—Greek. 4. Sophomore—Mathematics.
Thursday.	9. Junior—Optics. 10. Freshman—Modern History. 11. Sophomore—Archaeology. 3. Freshman—Geometry. 4. Senior Common Class.
Friday.	9. Sophomore—Latin. 10. Junior—Chem. & Meteorology. 11. Junior—German Class. 3. Junior—Rhetoric. 4. Freshman—Class. Literature.
Saturday.	9. Sophomore—Greek. 10. Junior—Latin.

July 19.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 16th day of August next, viz.:

The account of Joshua Motter, Administrator with the will annexed, of Lavinia M. Nair, deceased.
The account of William Weagly, Isaac Weagly and George Weagly, Executors of the last will and testament of John Weagly, deceased.
The account of Jacob Sanders, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Ewing, deceased.
The account of Jesse Little, Administrator of the estate of Andrew Little, who was Administrator of Ann Little, deceased.

The account of George H. Binder, Administrator of the estate of Charles A. Frank, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of Abel Walker, deceased.

The account of George Robinson, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Sholl, deceased.

The account of Andrew Lohr, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Lohr, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers and John B. Hoffman, Executors of the last will and testament of Barnhart Hoffman, deceased.

The account of Moses Lockhart, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of James Lockhart, deceased.

The account of John Dickson, Jr., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of James Lockhart, deceased.

The account of James Cunningham, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of James Wilson, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1847.

NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick W. Köchler, dec'd. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FREDERICK W. KOEHLER, late of Abbotstown, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FELTY, Adm'r.
JOHN ELDER, Adm'r.

The first named Administrator resides in Abbotstown, the latter in Berwick township. July 12.

A variety of Blanks, Constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 11th day of August, 1847, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing SIXTEEN ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Egbert Ebbert, Peter Smith and others, on which are erected a

ONE & A HALF STORY LOG Dwelling House,

a Log Stable, with a threshing floor; excellent well of water near the dwelling; also a variety of Fruit Trees, &c. About Ten Acres of this land are cleared and in a state of cultivation; the residue being covered with young Timber. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Friedt.

—ALSO—

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Huntingdon township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thomas Stephens, John Sadler, John Collins and others, containing FORTY ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a

ONE & A HALF STORY Log Dwelling,

with a spring of water near the door. There is also an Orchard of Fruit Trees upon the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Robert Nickel, Executor of the Estate of William Nickel, deceased.

B. SCHRIVER, Sheriff.

Persons purchasing property at Sheriff's Sale, will have to pay Ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale. B. S.

Hats, Caps, Ladles' Muffs, Boas, &c.

TO MERCHANTS, HATTERS & OTHERS.

GARDEN & BROWN, Hat and Cap Warehouse and Manufactory, NO. 196 MARKET STREET,

SECOND DOOR BELOW SIXTH, PHILADELPHIA.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, at any time, on or after the first day of July, 1847, and the first day of September, 1847, and between the tenth day of June and the first day of September in each year thereafter, to kill any dog, bitch or slut, which shall be found, within the period aforesaid, running or going at large in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the Borough of Gettysburg; and for every such service in killing and burying said dog, bitch or slut, the person so killing and burying the same shall be entitled to receive the sum of Fifty Cents, on duty, to be paid by the owner or actual possessor of such dog, bitch or slut, if he or she can be ascertained to be collected on the Borough penalties of like amount are by law recoverable; and if such owner or actual possessor cannot be known or ascertained, then the same shall be paid out of the Borough treasury, on orders drawn in the usual manner; and in addition thereto, such owner or actual possessor shall, on due proof of the fact and actual conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of Five Dollars for every such offence, to be collected as similar penalties are by law recoverable; the one-half of said fine or penalty to go into the Treasury of the Borough, and the other half to the use of any person who may prosecute for the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid: That any person, in or about whose premises any such dog, bitch or slut shall harbor, and who shall suffer such dog, bitch or slut to harbor, and frequent his or her premises habitually, shall be considered and held as the actual owner thereof, for the purpose of this Ordinance; and such fact, if satisfactorily shown, shall be sufficient evidence to charge such person or persons with the penalty hereinbefore provided.

Enacted July 9, 1847.

W. M. PETERSON, President,
Attest: R. G. HANSEN, Clerk.
July 19.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. LIVING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offences in the said district; and James S. REED, Esq., Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offences in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to be directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 16th day of August next, to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners, that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

DENAHAM SCHRIVER, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
July 14, 1847.

DR. TRAILL'S Josephus Illustrated:
A NEW TRANSLATION.
With Notes, Explanatory Essays, &c., by Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Oxford. No. 1, price 50 cts.

THIS new translation of the Jewish Historian, will consist of his Autobiography, the Jewish War, the Two Books against Apion, the Antiquities, and probably some apocryphal pieces attributed to Josephus.

This splendid edition of the Writings of the Jewish Historian, comprising all the works of the author known to exist, will possess many important advantages over all his predecessors, in the novelty, beauty and extent of its graphic embellishments—derived in most instances from ancient monumental relics, as reliefs, medals, coins, architectural remains, &c.—Also, in the greater accuracy of its translation; and the further elucidation of the text by the aid of notes and explanations—the fruit of much laborious research in archeological lore. Next to the Sacred Scriptures, there is no work extant that possesses a stronger interest and attraction throughout Christendom. The American edition will be an exact copy of the original, issued at about one-sixth of the cost of the English work.

Subscriptions received by
KELLER KURTZ,
No. 100 North Second St., Philadelphia.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment, in South Baltimore Street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Warehouse, a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

ESAIAS F. CULP
Gettysburg, April 26.

Good News! Good News!
ANOTHER supply of the Genuine M.A. LISTER'S OINTMENT has arrived and can now be had at the Drug Store of
S. S. FORNEY, Agent.
Gettysburg, July 5.

Books! Books!
Graham's Magazine, for July, 25 cents.
Godley's Lady's Book, " 25 cents.
Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena—by Mon thelon.
Napoleon and his Marshals—by Headley.
Washington and his Generals—by Headley.
Pictorial New York Sun, Brother Jonathan and Saturday Courier—each 12 1/2 cents.

LITHOGRAPHS, a variety, besides a general assortment of STATIONERY, also all the late publications of the day, for sale by
KELLER KURTZ,
July 5.

HOVER'S BLACK INK for sale at Keller Kurtz's Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him; and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to make CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rate as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY,
Gettysburg, March 22.

W. M. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kirtz and R. W. M. Sherry's Store.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 22.

J. H. REED

Has removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattle's Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Hotter's.
April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 9.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. BRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Martin; deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices; and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

Steam Iron Rolling Manufactory.

RIDGE ROAD,
Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

At this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast IRON ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor.

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St., Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

Gettysburg Water Company.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that the Installments are all now due; and as the Directors are about to commence operations, money is indispensable. They therefore request to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer.

May 3.

BARGAINS

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE,

N. E. Corner of "The Diamond."

THE Subscriber invites attention to his very beautiful assortment of LADIES' SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

They were selected with peculiar care, and he confidently asserts that all tastes can be suited in the lot—which comprises BALZERINES, LAWNS, GINGHAM LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c. & a few Dress Patterns of extra pretty EMBROIDERED VIENNESE LAWNS, to which he invites special attention; and, as the season is advanced, all of the above articles will be sold at very low prices.

A good assortment of SUMMER SHAWLS, Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S Wear—such as TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, HATS, &c.; also, a general assortment of other DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices, or exchanged for Country Produce.

E. H. DOWRA,
Gettysburg, July 12.

MORE NEW GOODS,

D. Middlecott

HAS JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF FRESH GOODS,

which will be offered at very reduced prices—comprising, in part,

Fast Color Madder Prints,

for 6 1/2 cents—worth 12 1/2;

Fast Color French Lawns,

12 1/2 cents—worth 25;

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Coatings,

Drillings, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets,

Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasols,

and Sun Shades—

all decidedly Cheap—and nothing else.

June 14.

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

Economy is Wealth!

COBBAN AND KING

HAVE JUST received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore a new and handsome assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

of various qualities and the most fashionable style of make, the stock consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests for gentlemen and boys' wear.

Also, now opening a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

of every variety of size and description. In offering our stock of goods to the public, we deem it unnecessary to make a call for "more men," or raise the cry of "war," for the purpose of drawing attention, but would respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally, that by giving us a call, at the North-west corner of the Square, (Smith's corner) we will sell goods as cheap as the cheapest, having purchased them entirely for cash. Deeming it useless to quarrelate the articles, we cut the matter short, by saying our supply is full, and all we ask is a call to fit and please.

Also—constantly on hand, a large stock of

BAR-IRON,

hammered and rolled STEEL of all kinds, Strap and Round Iron, all sizes, Nails and Horseshoes.

Hardware, Cedarware, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AND FULL STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

Also, at all times, will be found a full supply of the best

Family Flour, Feed, &c. &c.

Gettysburg, July 5.

THE WAR!

30,000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at astonishing low prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements: I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of the truth.

Among the stock he found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cashmere, Cassinet, Linen, Check and Gingham, Sack and Frock Coats, &c. &c. &c. Also, PANTS of Fine Fancy Cassimere, Cassinet, Linen, Cord, and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles and Cassinet. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspender, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made any where.

Also on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewellery, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Pen-knives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this country, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calico, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESS, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old established VALUABLE STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON,

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low.

Gettysburg, May 3.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a very large stock of

STONE COAL,

which they will dispose of low, by the single bushel or otherwise, at their Coach Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER,
March 15.

Sportsmen, Look here!

TWO first rate DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, (English manufacture) warranted, at the low rate of \$18 per piece for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book and Notion Store.

June 21.

TO FARMERS.

PENNOCK'S PATENT

SEED AND GRAIN PLANTER.

THIS most valuable implement of husbandry, which has been thoroughly tested, is being extensively used for planting Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, &c. &c. It is so constructed as to drop any quantity per acre, at whatever depth required. It operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with roots, rocks, or any useless, simplicity and economy, this machine is unequalled by any other agricultural implement now in use. The first premiums have been awarded to it by the Philadelphia and Delaware county Agricultural Society; the St. George's and Appomattox Agricultural Society of Delaware; the American Institute, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; the New Castle county Agricultural Society of Delaware; and the New York State Agricultural Society.

This machine is already extensively used in Chester county, where it was invented; also in Lancaster and other counties of the Commonwealth, and has been introduced into the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. It is highly appreciated wherever it has been made known. The testimonials in favor of the machine in Pennsylvania are numerous, and come from the best Farmers in the State. We subjoin only the following, which present the advantages of it to the farmer in the clearest manner.

Extract from a letter written by DR. CHAS. NOBLE, dated Philadelphia, 10th mo. 1846.

"Previous to harvest, we had 3 acres carefully measured with the chain and compass by W. Pennington, the Surveyor of the neighborhood, assisted by John Jones. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was cradled and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately and the grain all measured.

Nos. 1 and 2—Two acres of broadcast sown, sown together, two bushels of seed to the acre, seventy-five shocks, fifty-five bushels of wheat, or 27 1/2 bushels to the acre.

No. 3—One acre drilled, adjoining the above, the land, if any different, rather inferior; treated exactly alike, one bushel and one peck of seed to the acre, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 4—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 3. One bushel and one peck of seed; forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 5—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 4. One bushel and one peck of seed; fifty shocks, 40 bushels to the acre.

Here we see that by the use of the Drill alone (the soil being in the same, or perhaps an inferior condition) the crop was increased 7 1/2 bushels per acre, and adding the amount saved in the seed, (2 pecks) make 8 bushels and 1 peck to the acre; and further, that the amount of straw on the drilled acre, with a smaller quantity of seed sown, increased 12 per cent, and the amount of grain on the same acre was increased more than 27 per cent.

The drill used was invented and made by M. PENNOCK & SONS, of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. Our own convictions have been sufficiently strong upon the above experiment as to cause us to purchase a Drill, or, as it should be called, a wheat and corn planter, for it plants either equally well, for our own use, with which we have put in this fall an entire field of wheat containing about forty acres.

Respectfully, CHARLES NOBLE.

To the undersigned, do certify that we have used "PENNOCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SEED & GRAIN PLANTER," and take pleasure in stating that we believe it to be the best machine for the purpose intended, that is now in operation; and that we can with confidence recommend it to the farming community as one of the most economical and perfect agricultural implements with which we are acquainted.

Henry Mastman, Joseph Weaver,
Abraham Weaver, George Morgan,
Martin Herr, of Pequea, Daniel Kugel,
John Weaver, John Kugel,
John Mastman, John Griener,
David Miller, Benjamin Griener.

The Machines are manufactured and kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber, who will also sell

State, County, and Township rights, on satisfactory terms, by applying to them.

S. M. PENNOCK, Patentees,
Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa.
May 10.

The undersigned having purchased the exclusive Right of said Machine for the Counties of Montgomery, Lehigh, Bucks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, York and ADAMS, are now prepared to give punctual attention to all orders for Machines, and County or Township Rights, at their Manufactory, in East Fallowfield township, 3 miles south of Coatesville, Chester county, Pa.

G. W. LEE & CO.
Youngsburg, P. O. (Chester co. Pa.)
July 12.

FREIGHTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a regular line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 385 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT,
York, April 20.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a very large stock of

STONE COAL,

which they will dispose of low, by the single bushel or otherwise, at their Coach Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER,
March 15.

Sportsmen, Look here!

TWO first rate DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, (English manufacture) warranted, at the low rate of \$18 per piece for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book and Notion Store.

June 21.

TO FARMERS.

PENNOCK'S PATENT

SEED AND GRAIN PLANTER.

THIS most valuable implement of husbandry, which has been thoroughly tested, is being extensively used for planting Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, &c. &c. It is so constructed as to drop any quantity per acre, at whatever depth required. It operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with roots, rocks, or any useless, simplicity and economy, this machine is unequalled by any other agricultural implement now in use. The first premiums have been awarded to it by the Philadelphia and Delaware county Agricultural Society; the St. George's and Appomattox Agricultural Society of Delaware; the American Institute, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; the New Castle county Agricultural Society of Delaware; and the New York State Agricultural Society.

This machine is already extensively used in Chester county, where it was invented; also in Lancaster and other counties of the Commonwealth, and has been introduced into the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. It is highly appreciated wherever it has been made known. The testimonials in favor of the machine in Pennsylvania are numerous, and come from the best Farmers in the State. We subjoin only the following, which present the advantages of it to the farmer in the clearest manner.

Extract from a letter written by DR. CHAS. NOBLE, dated Philadelphia, 10th mo. 1846.

"Previous to harvest, we had 3 acres carefully measured with the chain and compass by W. Pennington, the Surveyor of the neighborhood, assisted by John Jones. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was cradled and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately and the grain all measured.

Nos

HARVEST HOME.
George Arnold
Has just received an additional supply of
NEW GOODS,
 AMONG WHICH ARE
 Fresh Groceries, Domestic Muslins
 Tickings, Checks, Plaids,
 Gingham, Calicoes,
 Velvet Cords, Drillings,
 Tweeds, Cassinets,
 Fancy Cassimeres, &c. &c.
 all of which are to be sold at prices to suit the
 times. Please call in and judge for yourselves
 and if we cannot please, still we take pleasure
 in showing the Goods.
 Gettysburg, July 19